THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1879.

Amusements To-Day, Booth's Theatre-La Grande Proberts. Roath's Theatre-Li Gauss Success. Ipofavay Opera Hunne-The Stringfelt, Buly's Theatre-Au Arabin Nurt. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Et S S Finders. Grand Opera Hunne-Our American Comin. Haverly's Theatre-The Saley Slava.

hoster & Bial's Garden-Caucert. Notice & Garden Enrichtment.
Park Theater—Fritz in Irrisold.
Sam Francisco Ministeria—Bradeav and 79th st.
Theater Comique—Millian Gaards' Christman.
Lony Paster's Theater—Variety. Laion Square Theatre-French Plate Wallack's Theatre-Estella

We Trust So. Too.

"We trust," says Harper's Weekly, "the President will again invite the attention of Congress to the subject of reform in the

civil service. We trust Mr. HAYES will do this, and we will take the liberty to suggest to him a way in which he might make a special message on the subject the most memorable of Republicans, like George William Curtis and the great and select minority of which he is the cherished leader, can have no real respect for a man pretending and assuming to be President when he has not been lawfully elected to that office. Let him, therefore, send in a message without delay, adstating that he knows true civil service rethat he now resigns the office to which he

never had a rightful title. There have been few events since George Washington out down the cherry tree and then told of it, which have so commended themselves to popular favor as this surely would. Indeed that much admired act of ungrafted and not the bearer of good fruitin comparison with a confession of having President of the United States ?

Permanent Appropriations.

The movement to curtail the permanent appropriations is a movement in the right

On Aug. 14, 1876, just at the close of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made a memorable speech, reviewing the appropriations of the year, and showlog in detail the large reductions effected Or the Democratic House, and the reasons for them. In the course of that speech he *truck heavily at these permanent appropriations, and gave the country a startling summary of them. He said:

"Refere I leave the general discussion of these subjects and go to a detailed examination of the respective ap-propriation acts, I wish to direct public attention to what I deem some abuses in reference to expenditure which have gradually accumulated until they have become of dangerous proportions. Under existing laws we have a system of what is known as 'permanent specific' and 'permanent indefinite' appropriations. They embrace among others the sum necessary to pay the interest on the public dobt, the sum necessary to pay the interest on the homes of the various Pacific railroads guaranted by the United States, and the amount necessary to be paid in excidence to law to the sinking fund on se-count of the liquidation of the principal of the public debt. In so far as the forecome objects are concerned, I do het raise serious objection. Their provisions go to make

new the mind of the public crediter by the certainty of ne titch in the prempt and regular payment of our pub-lic interest. But the laws go further, and include others which, in my judgment, should pass under the annual supervision of Congress, among which are the sum necessary to collect the revenues from customs, which is only limited as to amount of expenditures by the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, a power too great for permagent safety, for armine and equipping the minth of the several States, the salaries and expenses of the Southern Chains Commission; the return of the proceeds from the sale of captured and abandoned property to expers thereof; the commission to be paid to persons in conating the returning of the national debt, one half of or spectors, the refunding of money one to owners, or reented awners, of cotton improperly seized after the 30th d June, 1865; allowances and drawbacks in the Internal Revenue Purcau, the refunding of illegal internal taxes, the repayment of duties lexied in excess from customs as well as debettures, drawbacks, believes, and allowances in the customs service. Most, it not all of the latter charsevance, legislation to remedy these dangers. About \$18,000,000 pass each year out of the Treasury under these heads in excess of the amount paid on account of interest on the public debt and the sinking fund, which is in charmons sum to be under the control of executive

officers without clive k." These expenditures had indeed reached dangerous proportions." The handling of the millions had offered opportunities of plunder on a grand scale, and those opportuntties had not been entirely neglected. Men who had to deal with the various negotiations concerning the national debt grew enormously rich, and some members of Congress-members of the Finance Committee especially-grew rich with them. The Bureau of Captured and Abandoned Property was fruitful of scandals, and JAY COOKE & Co., across the way from the door of the Treasury, did a thriving business in those claims. Few or none were paid except those

presented through that enterprising house. At the next session of the Forty-fourth Congress Mr. RANDALL was elected Speaker, and lost the official opportunity of carrying out his own suggestion. But Mr. Davis of West Virginia has now taken it up, and has called by Senate resolution upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of payments under permanent appropriations from 1865 to 1879, inclusive. This will form an exceedingly interesting exhibit, and, if that were at all necessary, would furnish ample grounds for the abolition of this gross and most dangerous anomaly.

The Arizona Ring.

And now another nest of Government thieves is discovered, this time in Arizona, where an Indian war has lately been going on. The revelations of systematic robbery and perjury in the neighborhood of San Carlos Agency promise to equal in extent and boldness those of last year at Crow Creek, and the people engaged in them have stood as high under Mr. HAYES'S Administration as HAMMOND, GREGORY, GASMAN, CLARKSON, HUDSON, and the other gang of worthles who flourished at the Yankton, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé Agencies They are men conspicuous not only in the Indian trade, but in territorial politics.

The tricks of these Arizona ringsters convist of the familiar methods of false youthers, false weights, and supplies below the sample and the standard. Some of their operations were only possible through colluship between contractors and agents; and such was their boldness that, not content with altering the scale weights so as to make beef cattle apparently weigh about twenty per cent, more than they really did, and furalshing a grade of flour far below that talled for by their contracts, they in some gases received their cattle back from the agent to be resold, with the same process of cheating added to the double gain.

Messrs. Schutz and Hayr take credit to deduction from payments not yet made, as Post Office and was imprisoned for that of-

authorized by law. They are entitled to the statements given to the public that they were put on their guard about San Carles Agency nearly a year and a half ago.

On July 23, 1878, as the archives of the War Office show, Lieut, Overron, commanding at Camp Thomas, Arizona, telegraphed to Gen. SHERMAN that the agent at San Carlos claimed to be entirely out of supplies, and that he had " not a pound of anything" for issue on the 26th. Moreover:

"He appears apprehensive of serious trouble unles wants are instantly supplied. From my conversation with several other persons belonging to San Carlos, I think his lears are well grounded, and serious trouble is

Gen. McDowell endorsed on the report of Overton the following words:

" If the Indians on the San Carlos reservation have n tood, they will not stay there to starve, but will assuredly leave and rob in order to live; and, even if we had an abundant force, this could not be prevented."

Indian Inspector WATKINS sent, about the ame time, the same news to Commissioner HAYT, and the San Carlos agent was telegraphed to buy beef to the legal extent, \$3,000. The agent instantly sent back word: "I have purchased 220,770 pounds of beef at four cents per pound." Five days later, his life. He must be well aware that honest | the same agent had \$5,000 placed at his disposal for continued purchases. The price which the Bureau was then paying, under the new contracts, was 24 cents a pound; but

it was necessary to buy on the spot. Undoubtedly a part of the trouble at that time arose from the bad habit of delay, on the part of Congress, in acting on approdressed to both Houses of Congress, simply | printion bills. But the condition of affairs in an agency which apparently had been form should begin in the White House, and left without a pound of supplies of any kind, was in itself suspicious; and so was the alacrity with which wants were supplied by neighboring contractors at a high price.

Arizona has lately been suffering from the depredations of Indians who have left their reservation to go on the warpath. Among the reasons assigned for this outbreak, lack Washington would be eclipsed by it; for of rations, or unfitness of rations, does not what is confessing to having cut down a appear. Nevertheless, it is well known that small cherry tree-which might have been the band of Victoria had been pushed about from one agency to another in a singular way. Whether the Arizona Ring has under wrongfully seized upon the great office of taken the entire management of Indian affairs in the Territory, and is responsible for Indian discontents, or whether it has satisfied itself with simply swindling the Government, does not yet appear.

At all events Mr. HAYr has a rich vein of Arizona fraud presented to him, which he will do well to thoroughly work out; and session of Congress, Mr. RANDALL, then perhaps even Mr. Carl Schurz may not be as confident nowadays of the peculiar purity of the Indian service "under this adminis tration," as his first annual report showed him to have been, two years ago.

Seward and Bailey.

Nothing has ever occurred in the history of the Department of State so disgraceful as the recent conduct of Mr. EVARTS in the cases of George F. SEWARD, Minister at Peking, and of DAVID H. BAILEY, Consul at Shanghai.

An investigation by the House of Repre sentatives established positively that Sew-ARD while at Shanghai, had swindled the Treasury of a large amount of fees; had used the office as a personal property; had arbitrarily abused American citizens entitled to his protection, and had speculated profitably through the advantages of his official position.

An agent of the Government, who examined all the European and Asiatic Consulates, reported the frauds at Shanghal, but Seward's statements were received as satisfactory, and instead of being dismissed he was promoted to the rank of a full Minister by Mr. Fish. But for the artful delays of his counsel, SEWARD would have been impeached in the closing days of the last Congress, because the proof of his corruption and of his collusion with subordinates, to plunder all they could lay their hands on,

was overwhelming. The testimony taken by the Committee was published to the world, and the new Chinese Legation at Washington kept the imperial Government at Peking fully informed, not only as to these developments, but as to other facts that were not brought out by the Committee. It was no secret when that Congress expired that the investigation was to be renewed at the present session. Virtually, therefore, SEWARD was still on trial, while standing before the publie with this blackened character.

What did Mr. Evants do in this state of circumstances? He sent SEWARD back to Peking to negotiate a new treaty! No greater indignity could have been offered to a friendly power than to put such a trust, or any trust whatever, in the hands of a man thus branded. What must the Chinese think of a civilization which is represented by a convicted rogue, who would be sent to the penitentiary if tried before an impartial jury in any criminal court? And after having done all this, Mr. Evants now proposes to protect SEWARD against the penalty of impeachment by accepting his resignation, and giving him the benefit of the precedent which a Republican Senate established for

GRANT'S favorite Secretary of War, BELKNAP. When the venality of SEWARD at Shanghal had been exposed by two successive Consuls, both entirely impartial and independent of any prejudice in the case, he was still strong enough inside the department to dictate the third appointment to that Consulate. He selected DAVID H. BAILEY, who had long served at Hong Kong, who had learned SEWARD's practices, and had perhaps improved upon them, and who, for that reason, was peculiarly qualified to step into his friend's shoes. He belonged to the thieving Ring of Consuls who had damaged American character and seriously injured American commerce in China and Japan and

eisewhere. Soon after this transfer, Col. Mossy succeeded to the vacancy at Hong Kong, and he had been there but a very short time before discovering that forty or more thousand dollars of fees had been stolen, which could be traced on the books, without taking into account other robberies more carefully concealed. The department was informed last spring of the extent of these frauds, and sent a Consul from Japan to examine the charges. He reported in August that they were true, and in the face of that report, and of all the scandals previously connected with the Consulate at Shanghal, Mr. Evants retained BAILEY in office, to represent our commercial interests, and as the official associate of honorable men from other countries competing with the United States for

And now, when it was well known that the House of Representatives was about to take action in Battley's case by an investigation that would certainly lead to his impeachment, Mr. Evants steps in and puts him beyond its jurisdiction by a new appointment. He stands between this public plunderer and the course of justice, and forbids an example to be made to deter other thieves from plying their vocation. When BRADFORD, the Vice-Consul and confederate of SEWARD, in addition to his other themselves for punishing some of the frauds discovered, by the penalty of a threefold in the mails in his charge as agent of the crimes was found guilty of opening letters

fence, Mr. Evarra released him by ordering this credit. But the fact does not appear in him to the United States as a witness for SEWARD. But Mr. Evarrs is a civil service reformer, and is earnestly engaged in extending commerce in China and the East!

> The Men Who Ought to Go to Prison. Chief Justice Beasley of New Jersey made short work of about a dozen dishonest county officers in Warren County, most of whom are now in the State prison. He may not meet with such success in regard to the Somerset County Ring, for they were smart enough to get away with the county vouchers, which had been stored in a bank vault, and which probably contained important

evidence against them. But the Chief Justice's associates in other circuits are commendably prompt in following his example. Two ex-county collectors have been convicted of embezzlement in Middlesex County within five days past before Judge SCUDDER, and the sum of their stealing is alleged to be about \$30,000. There are a township collector and a city treasurer yet to hear from in Middlesex. It is said that Judge Dixon, who is now holding the Bergen County Circuit, will have several similar cases, and that an interesting legal question will be raised upon which

Judge Scudden has already ruled. The act of 1879, extending the period during which betrayers of fiductary trusts may be indicted to five years, instead of two years, was asserted by the defendants' counsel to be unconstitutional; but Judge SCUDDER decided to give the Legislature the benefit of the doubt.

More Gospel Wanted Not More Law.

All the attempts to tinker with the laws for the election of President and Vice-President are entirely uncalled for.

The law is good enough and is sufficient as it stands. What is really needed is more gospel, and

not more law. The preachers should take the politicians in hand and preach to them unceasingly the gospel of common honesty. This should be preached to both parties every Sunday, while for the Republicans, specially, midweek and protracted meetings should be held.

If this preaching is effectual, nothing more will be needed. A disposition to count the votes honestly, under the existing law, is all the country requires.

In the Senate, Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to prevent the filling up of the harbor of this city with refuse and garbage. Mr. Davis's resolution calling on JOHN SHERMAN for a statement of the sums paid out since 1864 on private war claims was passed, as was also a resolution of Mr. Morrill's soliciting the same person's opinion as to the effects to date of the repeal of the taxes on tea and coffee. In the House, Michigan moralist brought forward a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

If Mr. ALEXANDER RAMSEY is wise enough to learn anything from the pitfalls of his predecessor, he will not repeat the blunder of George W. McCRARY in recommending that detachments of troops be permanently stationed in all large cities, in order to be ready for action in

As BISMARCK announced his desire that the Prussian Government should obtain possession of the Prussian railroads, it is in order that the Prussian Landtag should pay heed to him, and empower the Government to make the surchase. The lower House of the Landtag has just shown its readiness to give a proper majority for the BISMARCK scheme, and the Chancellor will doubtless have his way in this matter, as he has in most other matters.

Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania and Representative BLACKBURN of Kentucky have not set a good example in having their sons quartered on the public as clerks of committees in the Senate and House respectively. Nepotism was one of the worst features of Grantism, and, probably more than anything else, raised the gorge and excited the wrath of CHARLES

Our Canadian neighbors are at last beginning to have trouble with their Indians, who are said to be starving, and who resemble our form of extinction. "Feed us or fight us." they say to the Canadian Government. OLD Chow, the chief of the hungry Biackfeet, seems to be an aberiginal humorist. He captured one of the mounted policemen, and kept him without food for four or five days, simply to show him what the sensation was like.

Harper's Weekly revels in the letter which Mr. GEORGE BLISS, which was District Attorney to borrow a Kentucky idiom from the Rev. P. V. Nashy-recently wrote and published on the subject of the working of the Republican machine in this city; but the gifted editor thinks it was the height of waggishness in Mr. BLISS to address his letter to Mr. CHESTER A ARTHUR, which was Collector, and to solemnly call upon that very stalwart Republican to come out in the rôle of a reformer.

Yesterday was an off day, so to speak, in Brooklyn. To be sure, sundry Brooklyn policemen and reporters worked up a revolting case of infanticide; and the lessees of a third-rate Brooklyn theatre were hauled up-unjustly, as they assured the magistrate-for corrupting oklyn morals by giving an indecent show: and a prosperous Brooklyn barber was sued by the sharer of his tonsorial joys and sorrows for abandonment; and a Brooklyn Coroner's jury decided that a Brooklyn architect would not have shot himself if he had been in his right mind; and some curious testimony was brought out in a curious Brooklyn will case; and a young Brooklyn lawyer astonished a Brooklyn Judge and jury by summing up for his client in jingling rhyme. But it was a pretty dull day for Brooklyn, nevertheless.

The story from Hong Kong that the endeavors of Russian agents to foment trouble between China and Japan " were observed and exposed by Gen. GRANT," and accordingly are now baffled, is funny. The idea is that the keen and astute statesmen of China and Japan had entirely failed to perceive, in all their studies, what a man like Gen, GRANT jumped at, while

A new badge of the Nihilist panie is ordered now to be hung out in every street and on every house in St. Petersburg—a red lamp on every householder's door, at night, bearing the number of his house. This, however, will be a sign, not of fear among the people, but of increased terror among the ruling classes.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a letter to an Illinois correspondent, describes himself as "a man who has served the country long." He also expounds at length the true meaning of the Constitution. There is a seasonable coolness about this.

Our correspondent "X. Y. Z." is correct in snying that Gov. McClellan has no power to emove the New Jersey Secretary of State from office for taking \$18,000 in fees to which he was not entitled. But Gov. McClellan could ask the Secretary to resign on penalty of having his name sent in for impeachment, which would probably answer the purpose quite as well. ' X. Y. Z." is wrong, however, when he says that Mr. KELSEY had the constitutional right to charge these fees. When he was reappointed in 1876 there was no law in existence authorizing the publication of the session laws in the State newspapers. Such a law was passed after his appointment. It made it the duty of the Secretary of State to send copies of those laws to about 100 newspapers, and fixed his compensation at \$1,000 a year for the iob. This was neither increasing nor dimin-

ishing his compensation for any duty imposed upon him when he took office. The Legislature made a new duty and fixed his pay for it. as they had a right to do; but, instead of being content with that, Mr. KELSEY has charged the State about \$7,000 a year for three years, under an old law authorizing him to charge by the folio for copies of documents furnished from his office. This old law obviously referred to written copies; the session laws are now sent out on printed slips. Mr. KELSEY may escape impeachment; but is a man who would make such a grab upon an excuse so flimsy, a fit man to be Secretary of State and Commission Insurance, and, ex officio, to fill a dozen other places of trust and profit?

While New Yorkers have hung up their overcoats again on the pegs and allowed their furnace fires to go out, winter has set in on the other side of the Atlantic with a severity almost unprecedented in the memory of this generation. It is an odd turn in meteorological affairs-the Seine frozen over, and the North and East Rivers sparkling so brightly in the sunshine that one has to look at the calendar to understand why the Coney Island boats are not running. What is the matter with the weather,

When the Longfellow of the next age sets himself to the task of writing the modern New England tragedy he will find his theme waiting for him in Gloucester, the old town by the sea whose streets are dark, year in and year out with the brooding shadow of death. Fancy what life in that town must be; not so much to the men who sail away cheerily enough to the Banks, but to the women who watch them sail away with dim eyes, knowing that they will never see some of them again until the sea gives up its dead, and that their own fathers, husbands, or sweethearts may be of the number!

Imposing as are the mountains of cheese and bastions of butter tubs at an international dairy fair, the statistics of the dairy orators are also impressive. Last year Gen. BUTLER took his hearers into the ninth place of figures-the hundreds of millions; but this year Mr. OLEO THURBER carries them one place further, and lands them among the billions. When we learn that the number of milch cows in this country is 13,000,000, and that the number of pounds of outter and cheese made last year aggregated 1,300,000,000, we begin to feel the importance of dairymen and dairymaids-especially as even Germany, which comes next to us in its census of milch cows, has not even 9,000,000, and France, which ranks third, has only 4,500,000. Of butter alone the United States produces annually 960,000,000 pounds-figures which make one sigh over the difficulty of buying, at this season, a pound of good butter.

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

Polley of the Anti-Tilden Democrats. SYRACUSE, Dec. 10 .- The Democrats in the central counties who opposed the reflection of Gov. Robinson are developing the policy the intend to pursue in regard to the appointment of delegates to the Convention for nominating the candidate for President. They are out spoken in their hostility to Gov. Tilden, and will do their best to prevent his nomination, and to accomplish his defeat if he should be come the candidate. So much may be regarded as definitely settled.

The precise course which this class of Democrats will take on the question of holding a separate State Convention for the choice of dele gates to the National Convention is not fully determined. A few of them think it will be best to go into the State Convention called by that branch of the State Committee which Faulkner presides over, and there fight the battle. But by far the larger part of the anti-Tilden faction in the central and western counties prefer an independent Convention of their own; and this course will pretty certainly be pursued. It surely will be if Tammany

favora it. This independent Convention will send a full set of delegates to the National Convention. The November election shows that this faction rep resent about 100,000 votes, or fully 20 per cent of the whole Democratic vote in the State. Kelly received for Governor 77,000 votes, at least 15, 000 Democrats voted straight for Cornell, and several thousand Democrats merely scratched the name of Robinson from the ticket.

What will be the effect upon the National Convention? The din which these contesting delegations from New York will raise in that assemblage will rather frighten the average run of delegates from other States. They will be not to say: "Gentlemen, we know little of the merits of your controversies. We see that you are in a bitter quarrel, and that it is all about Mr. Tilden. Yours is a close State. If you all pulled together, the result would be doubtful. But here are a formidable body of Democrate amounting to one-fifth of the whole sents. Whe will have Tudon if we nominate him. We want uccess; and we shall seek it by looking for a Presidential candidate outside of New York."

The man is blind who does not see that the recent election in this State killed Mr. Tilden very dead.

A Picture for the Million.

Through the enterprise of our esteemed llustrated contemporary, the Evening Graphic, the New York admirers of Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, have been favored with a more or less truthful picture of that truly good man.

THE SUN has made the moral lineaments of

Deacon Richard Smith familiar to most people who think or care anything about true goodness. That is the essential thing, after all; yet we recognize the existence of a natural and proper desire on the part of the public to possess some representation of his purely physical attributes. Although the Graphic's portrait partly meets a very wide and pressing demand. it is not in every respect satisfactory. We do not believe that the breadth of Deacon Richard Smith's shoulders is equal to the length of his ower limbs. Whatever the eccentricity of those lower limbs, we do not believe that one of them is from sixteen to eighteen inches longer than the other. If that were the case, Deacon Richard Smith would be unable to stand squarely upon any level surface, but would topple over; and those who have seen him lecturing on the platforms of Young Men's Christian Associations are unanimous in bearing testimony that he loss not topple over. Besides these minor inaccuracies, the Graphic's portrait in blackfand white gives no idea of the rich, lustrous yellow of his head of hair, which is the chief charm of his personal appearance, and which can only be correctly depicted in an oil painting or a chromo.

In the text which accompanies our illustrated contemporary's picture of Deacon Richard Smith there are several misstatements. "Physically," the Graphic says, "he is not a hand some man." That might be true if it were ever possible to disassociate physical beauty from the finer and more subtile characteristics that proceed from moral loyeliness. "His appearance is not noteworthy." Nothing could be falser. Deacon Richard Smith's appearance is such as to be noticed in the largest crowd There is a perceptible weakness," continues the Graphic," in the right foot, which scarcely mounts to a limp, and which is often more likely to attract attention from an apparent effort to hide it than because it amounts to any thing like lameness." This inaccuracy is en tirely inexcusable. Nothing is more widely understood or more universally deplored than the peculiar departure from classical models in the conformation of Deacon Richard Smith's lower limbs; but the peculiarity is not a weak ness of the right foot. These are misstatements which would call for severe reprehension, were we not inclined to believe that they arose rather from carelessness or baste than from a

malignant intention to pervert the truth. Nevertheless, we commend the enterprise of our illustrated contemporary, and its accurate perception of what the people want in the way of pictures. Por the sake of an instructive moral contrast we hope that it will now print the nortrait of one of Deacon Richard Smith's wicked partners, either S. Romeo Reed or the hereditarily biratical Kidd, or Kyd. HIGH OFFICIALS INDICTED.

stom House Men Accused of Taking Bribes from an Importer,

Indictments were presented in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, against Frederick Snyder and Albert Gilbert, who recently held important offices in the Custom House. Albert Gilbert was charged with taking a gratuity of \$500 from Alois Diepenbrock, an importer of church vestments and ornaments, on the 1st of May, 1878, and a second gratuity of \$150 from the same person in September last. The moneys were paid, it is alleged, for the purpose of influencing and corrupting the official action and judgment of the defendant in classifying and determining the valuation of goods known as

determining the valuation of goods known as church vestments and ornaments consigned to Diepenbroek. The charges against Snyder are of a similar description,

Mr. Gilbert was chief clerk of the Board of Education for many years. He also served in the State Logislature as representative of this city in 1849 and 1850. His associates included William Almon Wheeler of Franklin County, Abram Wakeman. William Dodge, James M. Varnum, and Robert Pruyn of Albany. For the past few years he has been an Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the United States Appraiser's office. Snyder acted under him as an examiner. The latter formerly had an appointment in the Post Office, and previously had connection with the internal revenue service, soon after his arrival here from Mannheim, Germany. His relatives are reported to be rich and powerful.

The system of frauds in which Snyder and Gilbert are said to be implicated is believed to have lost more than \$100,000 to the Government in the last five years. When the transactions became known the Appraiser dismissed Snyder, and the President suspended Gilbert, to await the action of the Senate. Gilbert having asserted his innocence of all compilicity in any frauds, two special agents have been engaged at the Appraiser's office in investigating his course. The result of their labors has not been made public.

Snyder was granted leave yesterday to renew

made public.

Snyder was granted leave yesterday to renew his bail to appear for trial. Gilbert came before Commissioner Shields, and was given until today in which to furnish \$5,000 bail.

WHO RULES THE PENNSYLVANIA DE MOCRACY.

What Mr. Randall Says About It. From the Philadelphia Times.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Speaker Randall's views on the recent context in Philadelphia are so interesting and important that a representative of the Time visited him at his home this evening and interviewed him. The following is the result:

"What is the Presidential preference of the delegates to the State Convention?"

"They are much divided," said the Speaker, "and the claim made of their anamimity in favor of any candinate is their pretence. There are twenty of them who do not symmethize and were not elected by people who symmethize and were not elected by people who symmethize with the present management of the party in Philadelphia."

rathize with the present management of the party in Philadelphia."

"The present management means the Sheriff's effice, does in not? And the present management of the 'Sheriff's office' means Mr. Wallace!"

"Yes, they are in harmony with him."

"Will you kindly explain precisely the meaning of last Wednesday's election in its bearing on the Democratic National Convention!"

"The election last Wednezday," said Mr. Randall, "was for delegates to the State Convention, and these delegates will determine, so far as Philadelphia goes, the complexion of the delegates to the National Convention."

"What do you say of the assertion made by Mr. R. M. Speer, or what purports to be an assertion by him, published in to-day's Box!"
"The claim made in Tax Sex by Mr. Speer, late Chairman of the Democratic State. Committee, that the Philadelphia delegation is solid for Hancock or any other Presidential candidate, is without semulance of truth."
What marked the difference between the factions in the contest in your city?"
This strume in Thiladelphia was made under many disadvantages by those who do not agree to ber uice by the Sheriff's office, but rather than fight outside of the line of the party they preferred to fight at this disadvantage.

What effect on the party has the control of this unwhat there on the party property of the proper

"There has been a good deal of talk in the newspapers and elsewhere concerning your attitude toward Mr. Tiden. Are you willing to make any public declaration on that point?"
"I am in favor of Mr. Tilden. I think there ought to be a reconcitation in New York, and it there is he ought to be nominated." The remarks of the rest and it there is he ought to be nominated."

"Returning to Pennsylvania politics for a moment, what idea have you concerning the attitude of the State delegation to the next Convention!"

"The Pennsylvania delegation to the National Convention, in my opinion, is not likely to be instructed for any Presidential cambidate, but will leave the nominee for whom Pennsylvania will cast her vute to the best judgment of the delegates when they shall come together at the National Convention."

Rededication the Temple of Jerumlem The ancient Jewish festival of Chanuckah had long fallen almost into non-observance in this coun-try until last year, owing to its occurring at about the same period as the Purim. The Young Men's Hebrew Association will give a ball and a series of brilliant tableaux on the 16th list in the Academy of Music in which 550 richly costumed tadies and gentlemen and 50 children will take part. The last of these tableaux will epresent the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem represent the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem, with priests officiating at brightly lighted altars. There will also be ancient Jewish chants by 100 children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Anthochas IV, who was King of Syria a little more than accentry before the Christian cra, was led to believe that his province of Judea was in revolt significant him, and consequently stormed Jerusalem, plannered the temple, and massacred many of the inhabitants. He endeavored to extrapate the Jewthe inhabitants. He embeavored to extipute the dewi-irelation by competing its professors to forswear it der perialty of death by torture; also to eat pork and scouting all their theological observances. The uple was dedicated to the pagan god Juniur, and pigs erroffered as sacrifices on the altars. Matathias an 5 man in the neighboring village of Modin, organized insorrection with his five sons, and long carried on a terrilla warfare with the Syrian troops. After his death, day, one of the sons, surramed Maccabeus, or the manner ranguage of the consequence of the consequence of the y, and rededicated the temple to the fermer worship, its ceremony is what the Channekah celebrates.

Wall Street Men Horse Racing. The great wagon race of the season was con sted on St. Nicholas avenue on Monday morning. There was a large gathering of conspicuous members of the Wall street frateristy, merchants and others. The dis-tance was from a point just beyond "Monico" Villa to 130th street, a mile to road wagons. The stakes were a dinner for a select party. The horses were Mr. Charles Raymond's chestnut mare Pondietta, and Alired De Gordowa's chestnut gelding Gen. Tweed. In the first heat Gen. Tweed. In the dest heat Gen. Tweed beat Pondietta for a quarter of a mile, but soon afterward broke up. Pondietta fhen took the lead and came home a length in front of Tweed. In the second least Tweed soon took the lead and held it gallantity within 150 yards of the score when he broke. Pondietta got about a length and of the felding when she also broke, and Tweed sot the heat by a length. Third heat—Mr. De Gordova sunded a friend to drive his horse, saying. "I have got to be in Wall street at 10 octient and cannot want, as I can make more money by buying stocks than I can by winning a hundred races." The foreign and the second strength of the society would drive Tweed. Mr. De Gordova jumped that the lead at once and kept it the resident handword and won the heat and race by eight lengths. With the conduction of the lead at once and kept it the resident handword when the road at the top of his horse's speed, and never held up until he reached the Stock Brokers' Exchange in Wall street. a dinner for a select party. The horses were Mr. Charle

Christmas Greetings to Ireland.

In the past few days, according to reports the Postmaster's assistants, the mailing of foreign money orders has increased sixty per cent at the Post Office, and the clerks under, Superintendent Plimby have had their hours extended until 10 and 11 octock at night to accommodate the rish of business. Yesterday the department son \$60,20 in orders, principally to dreat Historian, Germany, and Switzerland. The orders were mostly in small sums of from \$10 to \$15, and were intended by the depositors as Christmas presents to parents, sisters, coasins, and other kindred. Many of the orders were addressed to persons in the suffering districts in Ireland.

Financial Policy of Republican Senators. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The Advisory Committee of the caucus of Republican Senators, consisting of Mesers, Morrill, Conkling, Hamlin, McMillan, Booth, Kirk Mears, Morrill, Coaking, Hamlin, McMillan, Hooth, Kirk-wood, Logan, and Carpenter, have decided to recom-mend that the party in the Senate commit itself to the policy of inaction in regard to any and all legislation af-fecting the currency, whether gold, greenbacks, or situa-facting the present session of Congress. The Committee are unanimous on this proposition, with the exception of Senator Morrill, who will recommend that the green-backs be divested of their legal-tender nower, and that some provision be made for their retirement.

The San Domingo Revolution.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 29.-President Guillerme is closely besieved in the capital. It is rumored that no despatched the war sleamer Capotillo, with a Commis scorer to Havana, to ask aid from Osptain General Blan Havana, Dec. 10.—Havana pajers to-lay publish a spatch from Forts Rico, amounting that President G ferms of San Domingto has arrived there with his Mit ty. The revolutionist in San Domingto are friumpha Business in the northern provinces is unintermit Large shipments of tobacci to Germany have been ina

A Mild Winter Predicted. MARLBOROUGH, Dec. 10,-Many of the farmer

along the Husson River valley, especially those who claim to foretel the weather by watching the actions of animals during the fall of the year, predict that the winter just commenced will be a mild one. Vernon, the tanadian prephet, inclines to a similar belief, as does also Hiske, the Himosa weather wise man.

Butchess County's Almshouse. POUGHEREPSIE, Dec. 10 .- A sub-committee o

the State Board of Charities has made a statement to the bard of Supervisors of Dutchess County, detailing the bad condition of the Dutchess County poorhouse, and re-vealing the fact that the non-separation of the sexes has been followed by the natural results in at least two cases and that in case of contagion or six heast three is no hose tell in which to care for the six. The committee call for prompt setten in other ways also.

President Garrett's Twenty-second Term. BALTIMORE, Doc. 10 .- At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Raifrand to-day, John W. Garrett was unanimously sheeted Fresident for the casains year. This makes the twenty second consecutive year of Mr. darrett's election as Fresident. THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Treaty Made by United States Minister Geo. F. Seward with the Tsung-Ti-Yamen in Peking.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pretended treaty which the Hon. Geo. F. Seward, Unite States Minister, is said to have made in the month of July of this year, 1879, with the Tsung-Ti-Yamen doreign office) in Peking, to prevent Chinese emigration to the United States, does not begin to meet the case, and, if it should be approved by Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet, it will certainly not be approved by Congress nor by the coun-

try at large.

This treaty provides that criminals, sick, and prosti tutes shall not be allowed to emigrate to the United States, but only able bodied men. The latter is just the element the white laborer objects to. He does not tear the sick or women, and, as to criminals, the Chine authorities can easily show that none are sllowed

leave the country. The sick cannot go, and the prosti-tutes are not allowed to go.
The more this great and important question is tinkered with, the harder it will be to finally settle it. The shrewd and sagacious statesmen of the Tsung-Ti-Yamen jumped at the Seward-Holcombe-Taylor proposal, and now the leading Chinese are laughing in their sleeves at the case with which the two American diplomatists have been taken in.

The Chinese Government and people have come to this lamented Anson Burlingame has lost the breed of able, serious, and honest diplomats for the far East,

The State Department at Washington has assumed a very heavy responsibility toward the American people and history AN AMERICAN CITIERN. PERING, August, 1879.

The Venezuela Claims and Mr, Evarts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: The claims treaty between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela stipulated that the amount to be awarded by the Mixed Commission organized under said treaty in favor of American citizens should be paid to the Govin favor of American citizens should be paid to the Government of the United States, the Scoretary of State, of course, to be the custodian of such funds as trustee for the claimants. It is understood that regular payments of small amounts have been paid by that dovernment on account of the awards made by the Commission of Arbitrament, and that a large sum has accumulated in the hands of Mr. Evarts, and the holds on to it "like grim death." The last payment made to claimants was in the month of May, 1876. The infinery might just as well remain in the treasury of Venezuela as in the hands of Mr. Evarts, as far as claimants are concerned. What measures should be adopted to compel him to discorge the funds in his hands, which has no right to retain.

New YORE, Dec. 10.

MANY POOR CLAIMANTS.

Naw York, Dec. 10.

Morristown's Church Rumpus TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The great case of "Bowman agt. Osmun" is not yet ended, not has the interest in the matter in the least abated. The verdict of the committee-made up over the table

The verdict of the committee—made up over the table spread with a collation furnished to the jury by the prosecutors—is not in keeping with the evidence, nor is it accepted as a just verdict by the vast numbers of interested persons in Marristawn and elewwhere.

Ementh has been learned, however, by the members of Dr. Bowman's church to warrant them in demanding their letters of dismissal. Dozens have already called, and hundreds will call, for certificates, thereby notiving the Rev. Shadrich I. Bowman, preacher in charge, that they do not wish to be any longer associated with him as their pastor. Dr. tomum, the defendant in the recent trial, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, is recognized by the churches. There will probably be a second M. E. Church organized in Morristown soon. Steps looking toward that result are about to be taken. The many conversions in the meetings of the "Railroad Christian Association" render it necessary, for the reason that the M. B. Church of Morristown has shown such harred toward all connected with this association that any persons feeling kindly toward the members would not be made to feel at home among the wise men of the church.

D. L. P.

The Silver Moon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice by THE SCN that "Urania" undertakes to show that Prof Proctor is right in saying that the moon does not revolve

He makes out by "nigher manismatics" that the point of inertia on which the earth and moon swing around is 5,000 miles from the centre of the earth. Allowing this to be correct, we see that the earth reviews around a point within itself, and the moon revolves around the same point at a distance of 240,000 miles!

Thus he upsets his own theory by "higher mathematics," and is probably correct. We might as well say that the earth does not go around the sum as to say that the moon does not go around the sum as to say that the moon does not go around the sum.

Oswego, Dec. 8.

Silas Davis. An Alleged Peculiarity of Some Irishmen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will some one please explain why every Irishman of the call-bre of John G. Mack is a living whiskey bottle? I have worked with a good many of that kind, but could never enter into a closer intimacy with them, as the smell of their breath is intolerably sickening to a Dutchman. Now, as regards the blindness of the Dutchman after 4 o'clock, I can only say that I do not think they were so blind as not to see that Mack, was laboring either under the inthemene of whisey or water on the brain. Mack is the interest of the brain of the control of the same control worked with a good many of that kind, but could never

MONTULAIR, N. J., Dec. 9. Does this American Drop his H's To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this corning's Sus appears an article beaded, "The Cause of

Irish Self-Government to be Set Before the American the American people, this "Irish self-government?" And why are not the Irish as willing to sit down cor

they imagine somebody is intringing upon—inviting the artistic of dealing with ingline general facilities and he had been all the source how to effect a disruption of the good feeling with the source how to effect a disruption of the good feeling which does and ought to exist between that country and the United States, is not the way to bring the America people to a belief in the ability of the season to make good expressions. ernment.
I hav so well add that I am a simon pure, dyed-in-the
wool American, and that I do not invite nor intend to it

A Brooklyn Girl's Sentiments.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the writers on the cigar question—the one who threatens to cancel her subscription to Tes Sch—eigus herself. "An Indignant Lady." Now, a lady, in the true meaning of the word, would express her sternest disapproval and her utmost detestation of any person or thing without betoning her lips or pen with such a term as "loafer." Her recital of her experience and that of her young daughter in a Seventh avenue car is indicrous in the extreme. It is a wonder to me that she dadn't miss x her level by creating a lines because those two young men passed up to the money box and back again with cigars in their mouths. That this was an act of rudeness teer tainly admit, but what of it? When we enter a street car we at once become one of a commodition tot, and should not express such horror a clear sonke were she to find it in places more fashionable than street cars? She can judge what my sentiments are on the incident of the other day when I say that Mr. Henriques's conduct cand I never saw the main in my life was certainly not unbecoming a gettleman. the word, would express her sternest disapproval an

Deems and Vanderbilt.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The writer who, in Tuesday's Sun, asserts that "Dr. Deems has long been known as a Vandertilit flunky," is evidently a main of low ideas.

The late Commodore Vanderbilt, who denated the strangers a place of worship in this city, is certainly worthly of having a tablet erected to his memory. The Church of the Strangers is not a worshipper of money. It could easily have its pews rented to the wealthy, this leaving he room for the poor. It is the only church in this city where the stranger finds a welcome home. Free to all.

A NEMBER OF THE STRASGERS' CHURCH. riter who, in Tuesday's Sex, asserts that "Dr. Deems

What Grant Has Learned. What has Ulysses learned In all the lourney he has made abroad-He who has now returned To play again the game of Force and Fraud?

The high and wealthy few up hold the crown, And use the name of Queen To keep the poor and struggling people down. In Germany he saw How well the work of despots may be done-The blood and iron law

In England he has seen

That binds the many to the rule of one.

And in the ancient East

He learned how kingly crowns are made to last, How menarchs duly feast, While all the people keep a yearly fast. In France-but France is free-The fires on Freedom's alters brightly burn,

And such a man as be At such a time had nothing there to learn. To Cuba's faithful isle He now must go, that he may fairly see How mingled force and guita

Repress the strong desire for liberty. Then will be come and ask The people of this great and happy land. To trust to him the task Of ruling freemen with an iron hand.

Glimore's "Columbia." Some critics fear that Gimere's " awe Will make us sing Americase. What would these writers have him any, God bless and save America; Or would they rather it should be God bless and save America? While some may ask the reason why It should not be Amerati And others still may want to know Why sing it not Ameriko.
Or it in search of something new They may prefer America This bleating flock may all cry ban. The song should end America. And after all have had their say Columbia" will have wen the dage

SUNBEAMS.

-Surgeons who examined a man in France

five minutes after he was guillotined say that the leaning in his brain prove him an irresponsible lunate. -Such an unusual quantity of snow fell on the light roof of the railway station at Milan, last onth, that it broke down, damaging several of the hacks

standing near by. -France consumes now seventy-four mil-

lion tons of coal, against seven millions in 1850. The English miner raises nearly double per man what his Pronch brother miner raises. -Capt. Shaw of the London Fire Brigade.

who spent some time here, a few years ago learning his craft, and who was very popular with our firemen, has had the distinguished honor of the Companionship of the Bath conferred on him by Queen Victoria. -Writing from Manitoba, the special correspondent of the London Times says that, while the amount of good land (in this Parmer's Paradise of Levil Beaconsfield; is certainly enormous, prudent, the

emigrants find serious drawbacks in the lack of cheap, convenient transit. -In a recent speech, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff told his constituents that in Russia, Gera many, and Austria he had nearly every day Sir II has been Government Commissioner in the East) seen soldiers struck in the face by officers. No wonder they

emigrate to avoid conscription.

—Mr. George Augustus Sala received a thousand pounds on leaving England for his volume of American travels, and will receive another thousand on its announcement. He has been offered the seat in Paliament for Brighton at the next election, but, like his griend Dickens, he has no political ambition.

-William Shakespeare, 45, well known to the police, was recently charged, according to the Lon-don Times, with being drunk and disorderly in St. George's Circus, and assaulting No. 147 M. in the execution of h duty. William Shakespeare, 45, might well have asked bimself, on being taken to prison. What's in a name? -Mr. Onell Lever, formerly M. P. for Gal-

way, and the promoter of the Galway line of steamers to this port, which proved such a flasco, has offered to buy the London Crystal Palace for £205,000, or to leave t for £40,000 yearly, payable quarterly, in advance. It is a pity it should be closed, but then Mr. Lever will hardly make it pay a dividend. -Col. Sebastian Rowan, who for many years resided at the Clarendon Hotel, in this city, as representative in this country for the purchase of arm

for the British Government, and who was a great favor-ite in society, has come into a fortune of £18,000 by the death of his uncle, Sir William Rowan. He has also been promoted to be a General in the army, and placed or -Prof. Klinkerfüs of Göttingen, ridicules the notion, to which he assigns an English origin, of the danger to the earth of the present position of Jujiter Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. He scouts the idea of the

epidemics of the sixth and sixteenth centuries being caused by a similar phenomenon, declaring that such a phenomenon did not then occur, and can only occur. even excluding a Neptune, once in 420 years. -McKee Rankin's dramatic company was compelled to pay a heavy license fee at Savannah, and Mr. Rankin retainated by issuing no free tickets to city officials. Five policemen marched past the doorkeeper, however, notwithstanding a demand for pay. The manager went before the curtain, and said that if the five deadheads insisted on remaining, no performance would be given, and the money would be returned to the rest of the audience. Groans and hisses for the policemen final

ly drove them out -A girl bought what she thought was strychnine, at Lisbon, Me.; but the suspicious druggist gave her a harmless drug, which she took home, swallowed in the presence of her family, and bade them fare well. Physicians were hurriedly summoned, and anti-dotes and stomach pumps were vigorously used. The girl herself soon joined in the desire to save her life, and earnessly prayed that a miracle might be added to the more ordinary modes of treatment. She believed that her petition was answered until the druggist let out the truth.

-During his triumphant progress to Edinburgh and in his speeches there, Mr. Gladstone has proved that though his age be 70 by the almanac, it is not more than 50 in point of vigor and endurance, and be has abundant mental and physical ability to enter on a fresh campaign as Premier of a Liberal party. At the end of two speeches of three hours' duration, one de livered in the open air, during which he discussed an infinity of subjects, his voice betrayed no tone of faintness, and his nervous frame was strong and bright as when he if tood up.

-In the recent issues of the Patent Office we find devices for unhairing machines (removing hair from hides 7), honey-comb foundations, to save the labor of bees so that they will attend strictly to regular business; boot and shoe polishing machines, to render boot-blacks superfluous; corpse coolers, hog seablers, and, lastly, a combined accordion and flute! Either one of these instruments, according to the popular impression, is capable of inflicting great suffering on all in their vi inity; but, combined and patented, they would seem by present possibilities sufficiently terrible to fill the met

-Horse thieves are no better treated in Russia than in our Western States. The Wilns Mewager says that horse stealing had grown so frequent in the district of Troki that the population became well high def perate about it, and the owners of valuable animals self them at any sacrifice. At the time this report was published a fellow who was suspected of being one of the thieves had been seized, tied to a horse's tail and dragged at a gallop around the market place of the villaged Olkenika, with a train of infuriated peasants and farmers after him armed with sticks and stenes. A judicialiavestigation of the occurrence was about to be made

-Sir John Lubbock, in the Nineteralk camery, credits the Chinese with the invention or balk i want of money, the Halitax of the day hit upon the ollowing device: When any princes or courtiers entered the imperial presence, it was customary to cover the face with a piece of skin. It was first decreed that for thi purpose the skin of a certain white deer, kept in one of the royal parks, should alone be employed, and then then skins, which appear to have passed from one noble to another, were sold for a high price. True bank notes are believed to have come auto vogue in China about \$0 A. D., and were called feyt sien, or flying money.

-Though Mr. Irving's idea of an Irish drama, based on the career of Robert Emmet, has been deferred, it has not been abandoned. The reason it has with the work proved inadequate to his task. His bland verse was good enough and his situations sufficiently set sational, but he tailed to cast the central characterias of the Irish patriot is that of an ardent, high sonk visionary, whose entitusiasm, wild in its aim, is clouded by noble qualities. The creation of the author was more suitable to the melodramatic standard than to the ideal of the lessee of the Lyceum, who paid off the dramatis in disgust, and is at present waiting for some gemus con-

-In cases where the incumbent of an English fiving is manifestly incapacitated to perform the duty, the Bishop insists on his keeping a curate. A case in point is that of the Rev. Win. Fleetwood, sged mar # to whom the presence of the Bishop imposed curate is evidently highly distasteful. On Nov. 2, after Mr. Block, the curate, had performed the afternoon service, Mr. Fleetwood and his son came to the church, and the fe mer called him a blackguard, and held up his and threateningly. The curate at once left the church, what Mr. Pleetwood's son followed and knocked him insensit Before the Magistrates, Mr. Firetwood, Jr., asked its chairman whether, if his footman insulted him, he would not knock him down. The Magistrates committed its Pleetwoods for trial, the younger being further bound ever to keep the peace.

-M. Alphonse Daudet, author of Les Rois en Eest, which reached its thirtieth without within a few weeks of publication, is preparing for next year a new study of contemporary manners, to be sautical North Hote. M. Dandee's theme is the strange prejudies senting ing from differences of race and manners which may even at the present day arise and assume considerate proportions, tragic or comic, as the case may be, be tween a man from the south and a woman from the north of France who are united in wedlock, and man screater degree, between their respective families I-4 freatment of this curious subject will derive permitted terest from the fact that M. Alphonse Dandet has seed ern blood in his venus, and that he is the hash and a very charming woman who has published a benk of spanish ales, the scene of which is said in Palis. To reader may be assured that in the cod contact will triumph over all the antagonisms to which retail

-One of the strangest of recent occurrences in Germany is the compulsory withdraw 1984 the political arena of Lasker, the Liberas Parison that leader. Lasker has been one of the best shi most suar orators of the empire, and is conceded exents opponents to be in character pure and shows sorting opponents to be in character pure and show sorting the is of Jewish birth, small and inequilibral if stature, poor, notwithstanding opponents to come rich, and content to remain peer failure to depart from his convenience, or an his sense of his beaten in fair, open parliamentary failure of the beaten in fair, open parliamentary failure of the beaten in the convenience of the party for race and himself all the threw the caunified may a more to beater a convenience of the party for race and himself and the fair in matching him. For the rich with and had no difficulty in matching him. Form one good terms with the Ahamathar him actic latter of came more and more conservative. Lasker and is came estranged, and the feeling between them has f gree so bitter that recently when Lasker areas to me. to a violent speech that Hasmar, k has made, the affect with undisquised librating, but the mouse, For posterior ker was abolised by his party, and it was more reasonable that he could possibly be shelved; but a the sense left servative victory that the recent is the recent in the march. Lacker was wheeled, and not a single could serve could be found to removable them. The arrest liberal press is filled with immediating for his last.